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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

MARK HUNT, an individual,)	Case No. 2:17-cv-00085-JAD-CWH
)	
Plaintiffs,)	DEFENDANTS ZUFFA, LLC'S AND
)	DANA WHITE'S MOTION TO
vs.)	DISMISS FIRST AMENDED
)	COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO FED.
ZUFFA, LLC d/b/a ULTIMATE FIGHTING)	R. CIV. P. 12(B)(6)
CHAMPIONSHIP, a Nevada limited liability)	
Company; BROCK LESNAR, an individual;)	
and DANA WHITE, an individual; and DOES)	
1-50, inclusive,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
_____)	

INTRODUCTION

When dismissing seven of the eight causes of action asserted in the original Complaint filed by Plaintiff Mark Hunt ("Hunt"), the Court provided Hunt and his counsel with some "cautionary advice" regarding their "overenthusiastic use of RICO in this case:"

So, in short, I think what I see emerging from these facts – these more than a hundred and fifty paragraphs of facts is the general theory that UFC enforced the Anti-Doping Policy inconsistently which was a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing or a breach of contract. I think that any further tort theories or racketeering theories are going to be a bit of a stretch and will probably stretch those – or possibly stretch those theories too far.

1 Hr'g Tr. dated May 22, 2017 at 40:6-8; 48:7-14 ("Hr'g Tr.") (ECF No. 65). Rather than heed the
2 Court's advice after being granted leave to file his First Amended Complaint ("FAC") (ECF No.
3 64), Hunt has instead doubled-down on his "incredibly thin" RICO and tort theories. *Id.* at 48:5-6.
4 And though he tries to bolster his *ten* causes of action by adding more than thirty new paragraphs of
5 "factual allegations" and nearly twenty more pages to the FAC, the end result is the same as Hunt's
6 repackaged theories continue to suffer from the same factual and legal defects that compelled their
7 dismissal in the first place.

8
9 Conveniently omitting the undisputed fact that (as recently as June 10, 2017) he continues to
10 fight under his Promotional Agreement with Defendant Zuffa, LLC ("Zuffa") for which he is paid
11 escalating six-figure purses, Hunt tries to overcome his clear lack of RICO standing by alleging a
12 scatter shot of purported tangible financial losses that harmed his business and property interests.
13 Regarding past financial harm, Hunt claims he was deprived of income from three fights he missed
14 while recuperating from a broken hand suffered in his 2013 fight with Antonio Silva. But even if
15 Hunt's allegations about "missed" fights were true, and they are not, such harm would constitute the
16 economic consequence of a personal injury that is not recoverable under RICO.

17
18 Regarding harm that allegedly flowed from his no-contest in UFC 200, Hunt claims a variety
19 of cancelled personal appearances, declining book sales and social media traffic, and a lack of
20 licensing deals for the company that owns his brand (Juggernaut). But Hunt's cancelled
21 appearances were contingent future events and, thus, the type of prospective harm that RICO
22 disdains. Nor can Hunt recover under RICO for alleged derivative harm to the separate entity that
23 owns his brand. *See Sparling v. Hoffman Const. Co.*, 864 F.2d 635, 640 (9th Cir. 1988) (circuits are
24 "unanimous in holding that there is no shareholder standing to assert RICO claims where the harm
25 is derivative harm to the corporation."). Finally, all of Hunt's claimed damages, like the alleged lost
26 opportunities asserted in his original Complaint, are speculative in the extreme and cannot satisfy
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1 RICO's proximate cause requirement that the alleged harm be "directly related" to the alleged
2 injurious conduct. That Hunt makes certain of these allegations "on information and belief," *see*
3 FAC ¶ 112, only reinforces the speculative nature of any causal link.

4 Though he does not seek to invalidate the parties' contracts, Hunt next attempts to plead a
5 common law fraud claim by alleging multiple e-mail communications between him and Defendant
6 Dana White ("White"). Hunt boasts that his allegations "provide exact quotations of the
7 representations, sender and recipient and time stamp," FAC ¶ 163, but he simultaneously overlooks
8 that "a plaintiff . . . can plead himself out of a claim by including unnecessary details contrary to his
9 claims." *Sprewell v. Golden State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 989 (9th Cir. 2001). That is exactly
10 what Hunt has done here as the alleged representations either contradict the final terms of the
11 parties' contracts and are not actionable in fraud, are statements made by Hunt (not White), and/or
12 are statements for which there could be no reasonable reliance as a matter of law.
13

14 Hunt again asserts conflicting claims for breach of contract and unjust enrichment. While he
15 now specifies that the alleged contractual breach was Zuffa's failure to comply with the rules of the
16 Nevada State Athletic Commission ("NSAC"), Hunt nonetheless fails to show how he was
17 damaged by any breach since he was admittedly paid the full amount he was owed for UFC 200 and
18 has continued to be paid the contractual amounts owed for bouts post-dating UFC 200.
19

20 Regarding unjust enrichment, Hunt blurs this equitable theory with that of quantum meruit by
21 proffering that he provided services exceeding the scope of the parties' contracts and is, therefore,
22 entitled to "the reasonable value of his services" in the form of Lesnar's purse and Zuffa's profits
23 from UFC 200. The Court has already found that "there is no connection to a right that Hunt has"
24 when it comes to these categories of claimed damages, *see* Hr'g Tr. at 47:14-25, and nothing in the
25 FAC changes this finding. Indeed, the FAC should reaffirm the Court's skepticism of this claim
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as—incredibly—Hunt asks to be awarded these damages “*regardless of [his] entitlement thereto.*”
FAC ¶ 208 (emphasis added).

Finally, Hunt alleges various aiding and abetting and conspiracy claims. Those, of course, are dependent on the underlying claims upon which they are premised (*i.e.*, fraud and battery). Where, as here, a party fails to state the underlying substantive claim, the derivative aiding and abetting and conspiracy claims likewise fail.

SUMMARY OF NEW ALLEGATIONS

Because the core of the FAC is identical to Hunt’s original Complaint, Defendants will not repeat the summary of allegations contained in their original Motion to Dismiss. *See* ECF No. 11 at 3:4 – 9:7. Defendants will instead summarize the new allegations in the FAC.

A. New Fraud Allegations

Hunt has abandoned his independent claims for false pretenses and statutory fraud and replaced them with a claim for common law fraud. *See* FAC ¶¶ 161-166. To overcome the Court’s previous finding that his fraud theories “ma[de] no sense,” Hr’g. Tr. at 43:13-24, Hunt now alleges selective portions of various email exchanges between him and White. *See* FAC ¶ 163 (incorporating multiple other paragraphs). We briefly recount them here.

1. Promotional Agreement Negotiations

The Court will recall that Hunt and Zuffa are parties to that certain Promotional and Ancillary Rights Agreement dated April 12, 2016 (the “Promotional Agreement”). *See* FAC ¶ 178; ECF No. 1-7 (“App’x”), Ex. A; ECF No. 2.¹ In support of his fraud claim, Hunt relies on a smattering of statements made during the parties’ negotiations preceding the execution of the final

¹ The Court previously took judicial notice of the parties’ Promotional Agreement, and Zuffa asks that it does so again. *See* Hr’g Tr. at 39:21-22; *see also* Request for Judicial Notice (“RJN”) at 3-4 (filed concurrently herewith).

Promotional Agreement. *See id.* ¶ 163 (incorporating ¶¶ 29-34). Most of the statements alleged in the FAC were Hunt's, not White's. *See id.* ¶¶ 29(b), (c), and (e); 30; 34. Of the two alleged statements by White, neither had anything to do with doping fighters and were simply responses to requests that Hunt made during contract negotiations. *See id.* ¶¶ 29(d); 30; App'x, Ex. A. While Hunt seems to allege he relied on the foregoing contract negotiations to his detriment, *see id.* ¶ 31, he does not seek to invalidate the Promotional Agreement.²

2. Statements Related to UFC 200

Hunt's fraud claim is additionally premised on numerous e-mail communications leading up to UFC 200. *See* FAC ¶ 163 (incorporating ¶¶ 57, 61-64, 72, 77-78, 92 and 98). Many of those communications take the form of White advising Hunt to "be in shape for [UFC] 200," but to keep his potential involvement quiet and to refrain from doing premature interviews. *See id.* at ¶¶ 57, 61-64. This is perfectly consistent with Zuffa's exclusive contractual rights to promote Hunt's bouts, to exploit the ancillary intellectual property rights associated with the bouts, and Hunt's contractual obligations to cooperate and assist with the advertising, publicity and promotion of the bouts. *See, e.g.,* App'x, Ex. A §§ 1, 2.1-2.4, and 3.3.³

² The disconnect between Hunt's allegations and his notions of what constitutes fraud is evident in Paragraphs 30 and 34 where he complains, respectively, about not being able to "seek[] employment with other promoters" and having to seek Zuffa's permission to use "UFC footage" on his personal webpage. *See* FAC ¶¶ 30; 34. No one forced Hunt to sign a new Promotional Agreement in April 2016. Having elected to do so, Hunt is necessarily bound by its terms just like Zuffa. Those terms include a restriction on competing for other fight promotions during the Term of the Promotional Agreement and a grant to Zuffa of exclusive ancillary rights to all forms of intellectual property related to UFC events. *See* App'x, Ex. A. §§ 2.1-2.4; 36. Compliance with agreed-upon contractual obligations is not tantamount to fraud. *See* Point II (A), *infra*.

³ A copy of the parties' Bout Agreement for UFC 200 was previously submitted as part of Plaintiff's Appendix, *see* ECF No. 1-7, Ex. B; ECF No. 2, but the Court declined to take judicial notice of the same because Hunt submitted an unsigned copy. *See* Hr'g Tr. at 39:24-25. Zuffa has submitted an executed version of the Bout Agreement concurrently herewith, and would ask

The remaining statements alleged in the FAC are incomplete, cherry-picked e-mail exchanges between Hunt and White beginning on June 5, 2016—prior to Hunt signing the Bout Agreement for UFC 200—and continuing through June 9, 2016. *See* FAC ¶¶ 72, 77-78. These statements primarily consist of Hunt asking various questions about Lesnar’s drug testing, and White responding with non-quantifiable variations of “they [USADA] are all over him” and “USADA is testing the s--t outta him.” *Id.* ¶¶ 72, 78(b), (g) and (i). The other two UFC 200-related statements that Hunt relies on to support his fraud claim are, once again, non-actionable statements by Hunt, not White. *Id.* ¶¶ 92; 98.⁴

B. New Damages Allegations

In an effort to allege the tangible financial loss to a business or property interest required for RICO standing, Hunt makes various allegations concerning purported past lost income as well as income allegedly lost after UFC 200. We review both in turn.

1. Alleged Past Lost Income

One of the events about which Hunt complains is his majority draw against Antonio Silva on December 7, 2013. *See* FAC ¶ 102. Hunt alleges he suffered a broken hand during the bout, underwent surgery, and missed three fights for which he was deprived of contractual income. *Id.* at ¶¶ 102(g)-(j). The judicially noticeable facts demonstrate otherwise. While Hunt may not have fought again for a period of approximately nine months, that does not mean he “was deprived of contractual income for [] three additional fights” under the parties’ then existing promotional

the Court to take judicial notice of this undisputed contract. *See* Declaration of J. Colby Williams (“Williams Decl.”), Ex. 1; RJN at 3-4.

⁴ Of the two, one is a request by Hunt to allow his cameramen to film around UFC 200, which he claims White and Zuffa refused. *Id.* ¶ 92. But even if true, this would be consistent with Zuffa’s exclusive contractual right to control the media around its events. *See* App’x, Ex. A §§ 1, 2.1-2.4, and 3.3. The second statement post-dates UFC 200 and reflects a demand by Hunt for Lesnar’s purse. *See* FAC ¶ 98. Neither reflects a false misrepresentation of fact by the defendant as is required to allege a fraud claim. *See* Point II(A), *infra*.

1 agreement. To the contrary, Hunt and Zuffa entered into a new, superseding multi-fight deal on
 2 August 8, 2014, under which Hunt fought five more times before entering into the parties' current
 3 Promotional Agreement. One such bout was a rematch against Antonio Silva on November 14,
 4 2015.⁵

5 **2. Alleged Losses Related to UFC 200**

6 Hunt alleges he lost six vaguely-described personal appearance opportunities following UFC
 7 200 and—"on information and belief"—attributes the lost opportunities to the outcome of that bout.
 8 *See* FAC ¶ 112. Hunt further alleges he lost advertising revenue due to decreased traffic on his
 9 website and social media pages. *Id.* ¶ 113. He attributes these alleged losses to the "wrongful
 10 delay" in announcing his bout with Lesnar as well as the outcome of the bout. *Id.* Next, Hunt
 11 alleges he is the Director of an entity called Juggernaut that owns "Apparel & Fight Gear by Mark
 12 Hunt," that he earns licensing and royalty fees through Juggernaut, and that Juggernaut has not
 13 earned any licensing and royalty fees after and as a result of UFC 200. *Id.* ¶ 114. Finally, Hunt
 14 alleges he is an author of a book titled "Born to Fight," and that he has suffered damages in the form
 15 of declining book sales ostensibly attributable to the result of UFC 200. *Id.* ¶ 115.⁶

18 **LEGAL STANDARD**

19 To survive a motion to dismiss under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6), a plaintiff must allege facts
 20 that, if taken as true, demonstrate "a plausible entitlement to relief." *Bell Atlantic Corp. v.*
 21

22 ⁵ True and correct copies of the parties' fully-executed Promotional and Ancillary Rights
 23 Agreement dated August 8, 2014, their Letter of Agreement of the same date, and their five Bout
 24 Agreements for Hunt's fights under the 2014 Promotional Agreement are attached to the
 25 Williams Decl. as Exhibits 2-8. The Court can take judicial notice of these documents as they
 are undisputed and incorporated by reference in the FAC. *See* RJN at 4-5.

26 ⁶ Hunt's book was published in 2015, more than six months prior to UFC 200. *See* National
 27 Library of New Zealand Catalogue, a true and correct copy of which is attached to the Williams
 28 Decl. as Exhibit 9. The Court can take judicial notice of this document as it is an undisputed
 public record and incorporated by reference in the FAC. *See* RJN at 5.

1 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 559 (2007) (interpreting pleading standards required under Fed. R. Civ. P.
 2 8(a)(2)). This means a plaintiff must allege facts that allow the Court to “draw the reasonable
 3 inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Caviness v. Horizon Community*
 4 *Learning Ctr., Inc.*, 590 F.3d 806, 812 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 663
 5 (2009)). A complaint fails to plead a “plausible” claim and must be dismissed if the facts alleged
 6 are “merely consistent with a defendant’s liability.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.

7 ARGUMENT

8 I. HUNT’S AMENDED RICO CLAIMS REMAIN FATALLY DEFECTIVE

9
 10 Despite the Court’s admonitions during the May 22, 2017 hearing, Hunt has reasserted a
 11 RICO claim under “18 U.S.C. § 1961, et seq.” as well as a conspiracy to commit RICO violations
 12 under 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d). *See* Comp. ¶¶ 126-152. Substantive RICO violations are defined in 18
 13 U.S.C. § 1962, which makes it illegal “to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the
 14 conduct of [an] enterprise’s affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity.” 18 U.S.C. 1962(c).
 15 “Any person injured in his business or property by reason of a violation of [Section 1962] may sue
 16 therefor[.]” 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c). “To have standing under § 1964(c), a civil RICO plaintiff must
 17 show: (1) that his alleged harm qualifies as injury to his business or property; and (2) that his harm
 18 was ‘by reason’ of the RICO violation, which requires the plaintiff to establish proximate
 19 causation.” *Canyon County v. Syngenta Seeds, Inc.*, 519 F.3d 969, 972 (9th Cir. 2008) (affirming
 20 Rule 12(b)(6) dismissal of RICO claim due to lack of standing); *Moonin v. Dep’t of Pub. Safety*
 21 *Highway Patrol*, 960 F. Supp. 2d 1130, 1138 (D. Nev. 2013).

22
 23 Hunt’s amended allegations still fail to show a cognizable injury to a business or property
 24 interest, still fail to show proximate cause between the alleged injurious conduct and Hunt’s alleged
 25 injuries, and still fail to allege the elements of a viable predicate act (*i.e.*, “racketeering activity”)
 26 against Zuffa and White.
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 28

A. Hunt Lacks RICO Standing Because He Has Again Failed To Allege Any Concrete Injury To A Cognizable Business Or Property Interest.

“Whether a plaintiff has alleged an injury to business or property giving rise to standing under RICO is a question of law for the Court to determine and may be raised on a motion to dismiss.” *Keel v. Schwarzenegger*, 2009 WL 1444644, at *5 (C.D. Cal. May 19, 2009) (citing *Oscar v. University Students Co-Op Ass’n*, 965 F.2d 780, 785 (9th Cir. 1992) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 506 U.S. 1020 (1992)). The Court must “carefully consider the nature of the asserted harm” when determining whether a plaintiff has sufficiently alleged injury to his business or property. *Canyon County*, 519 F.3d at 975. The injury complained of must have resulted in “concrete” or “tangible financial loss.” *Id.*; *see also Oscar*, 965 F.2d at 785. “Financial loss alone, however, is insufficient. ‘Without a harm to a specific business or property interest—a categorical inquiry typically determined by reference to state law—there is no injury to business or property within the meaning of RICO.’” *Id.* (quoting *Diaz v. Gates*, 420 F.3d 897, 900 (9th Cir. 2005) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 546 U.S. 1131 (2006)).

Hunt has conjured up a veritable smorgasbord of alleged injuries in the hopes that one might qualify as the requisite concrete financial loss necessary to state a RICO claim. None do. First, Hunt’s claim that he was deprived of income from three fights missed while recuperating from a broken hand suffered in his 2013 fight with Antonio Silva runs smack into the bedrock principle that “[p]ersonal injuries are not compensable under RICO.” *Oscar*, 965 F.2d at 785 (multiple citations omitted). This includes the economic consequences that flow from a personal injury. *See Allman v. Philip Morris, Inc.*, 865 F. Supp. 665, 668 (S.D. Cal. 1994) (“for the purposes of bringing an action under RICO the courts have been clear that even the economic consequences of personal injuries are not compensable under RICO.”). Thus, even if Hunt had lost contractual income for

1 three missed fights because of his broken hand, which is demonstrably false given the judicially
2 noticeable facts, this is not a cognizable injury for RICO purposes.

3 Underscoring the speculative nature of his next category of claimed damages, Hunt alleges
4 “on information and belief” that he lost out on several vaguely-described personal appearance
5 opportunities after UFC 200, which he attributes to his loss/no-contest in that bout. *See* FAC ¶ 112.
6 All of the alleged appearances were contingent future events with all but one being scheduled to
7 occur anywhere from 2 – 9 months after UFC 200. *Id.* The FAC is conspicuously devoid of any
8 allegations to support the inference that any of these appearances were actually arranged prior to
9 UFC 200. Regardless, all of the allegedly cancelled appearances are “the sort of speculative future
10 injur[ies] which RICO disdains.” *Oscar*, 965 F.2d at 787. Again, RICO injury “must be concrete,
11 not prospective.” *Hacker v. Hacker*, 2016 WL 4254108, at *5 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 12, 2016);
12 *Scheppegegrell v. Hicks*, 2016 WL 3020884, at *4 (E.D. La. May 26, 2016) (“future injuries are
13 speculative and not actual damages because they have not yet occurred”).
14

15 Hunt further alleges that he has suffered concrete financial harm because the company that
16 owns his “clothing brand,” Juggernaut, has not received any licensing deals or royalties after UFC
17 200. *See* FAC ¶ 114-15. These allegations are recycled from Hunt’s Opposition to Defendants’
18 first Motion to Dismiss, *see* ECF No. 19 at 3-4, and raise a different standing problem for Hunt as
19 Juggernaut is not a party to this action. The Ninth Circuit has long held that shareholders or others
20 similarly situated to a corporation may not recover in RICO for harm to the corporate entity absent
21 unique harm to the individual. *See Sparling v. Hoffman Const. Co.*, 864 F.2d 635, 640 (9th Cir.
22 1988) (“The wrong alleged is a fraud on the corporation. Because [plaintiffs] are the sole
23 shareholders they cannot show an injury distinct from that to other shareholders[;]” affirming
24 dismissal of RICO claims); *see also Rote v. Silicon Valley Bank, Inc.*, 2016 WL 4565776, at **6-7
25 (D. Or. Sept. 1, 2016) (same; dismissing RICO claims with prejudice under Rule 12(b)(6)). Any
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alleged harm to Hunt from lost t-shirt sales is derivative of alleged harm to the separate entity that owns his brand. Such losses, therefore, fail to state a cognizable injury under RICO.⁷

B. The FAC Still Fails To Satisfy RICO's Strict Proximate Cause Requirement.

“[T]o state a claim under civil RICO, the plaintiff is required to show that a RICO predicate offense ‘not only was a ‘but for’ cause of his injury, but was the proximate cause as well.’” *Hemi Group, LLC v. City of New York*, 559 U.S. 1, 9 (2010) (quoting *Homes v. Securities Investor Protection Corp.*, 503 U.S. 258, 268 (1992)). This means there must be “some direct relation between the injury asserted and the injurious conduct alleged. A link that is too remote, purely contingent, or indirect is insufficient.” *Id.* (internal citations and quotations omitted). Mere foreseeability is not enough to establish proximate cause, *see Bryant v. Mattel, Inc.*, 2010 WL 3705668, at *11 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 2, 2010), “the central question the court must ask is whether the alleged violation led directly to the plaintiff’s injuries.” *Anza v. Ideal Steel Supply Corp.*, 547 U.S. 451, 461 (2006); *Hemi Group*, 559 U.S. at 17-18 (there must be a “direct causal connection between the predicate wrong and the harm.”).

Relying on *Canyon County, supra*, this Court correctly determined that Hunt failed to plead facts in the original Complaint that would permit a finding proximate cause. *See* Hr’g Tr. at 41:1-13. Alternatively describing Hunt’s theories as “patently speculative” and “attenuated,” the Court advised Hunt that “quite candidly . . . I don’t know that you can get there at this point.” *Id.* at 17:18-18:7. The FAC confirms that Hunt “can’t get there” as his new allegations inject the same type of prohibited speculation, just more of it.

⁷ *See Manson v. Stacescu*, 11 F.3d 1127, 1133 (2d Cir. 1993) (“[Plaintiff] would prefer to pursue a RICO action in the federal court. [Plaintiff], however, chose to operate his business as a corporation to gain certain advantages. He cannot now avoid the consequences of the corporate structure. One of those consequences is that he does not have standing in his capacity as a creditor, shareholder, or employee of a corporation to assert a RICO claim for injuries that are derivative of those sustained by that corporation.”).

For example, Hunt alleges he would not have suffered a broken hand or a majority draw in his 2013 fight with Antonio Silva had the latter not tested positive for a prohibited substance. *See* FAC ¶ 102(g)(i). He also alleges that he would have defeated Lesnar at UFC 200 had Lesnar not taken a prohibited substance, that his “loss” would not have been as “lopsided,” or that he would have refused the fight altogether. *Id.* ¶ 23. Hunt similarly claims that had he known of Defendants’ doping scheme he would have “declined the fight, negotiated a more lucrative agreement . . . or otherwise protected his interests.” *Id.* ¶ 117. There is, of course, no way to prove or disprove any of the foregoing allegations. Indeed, they are just variations of the same conjecture the Court previously found lacking. *See, e.g.,* Hr’g Tr. at 17:15-19 (Mr. Ingold: “Even if Mr. Hunt would have fared better against a clean Lesnar, that would have helped his brand.” The Court: “How is all of what you just described not patently speculative?”).⁸

The endemic speculation contained in the FAC likewise precludes Hunt from being able to show a direct relationship between his asserted injuries and the alleged injurious conduct. There is simply no way to establish that Defendants’ alleged failure to uniformly apply the ADP, the alleged concealment of therapeutic use exemptions, and/or the result of UFC 200 directly caused Hunt (or the separate entity, Juggernaut) to suffer cancelled personal appearance opportunities months into the future, declining sales of a book that had been on store shelves for more than 6 months, declining social media traffic, and a lack of future licensing deals or royalties.

As Her Honor aptly observed at the May 22 hearing, “there are so many factors, possibly intervening factors here.” Hr’g Tr. at 41:6-7. Nothing in the FAC has cured this fatal problem. *See*

⁸ Though Hunt’s allegations are not capable of being proven or disproven, the e-mail communications upon which Hunt premises his defective fraud claim actually undercut the self-serving narrative in the FAC as they reflect that Hunt promptly and repeatedly questioned White about Lesnar’s drug testing prior to UFC 200, that he knew Lesnar had been exempted from the four-month testing period under the Anti-Doping Policy (“ADP”), and that he proceeded to sign his Bout Agreement and compete against Lesnar anyway. *See* FAC ¶¶ 72; 77-78.

Canyon County, 519 F.3d at 983 (“The causal chain would be difficult to ascertain because there are numerous alternative causes that might be the actual source or sources of [plaintiff’s] alleged harm.”) (affirming Rule 12(b)(6) dismissal); *Rote*, 2016 WL 4565776, at *7 (“the loss in value suffered by [Plaintiff’s] affiliated companies ‘could have resulted from other factors other than [Defendants’] alleged [RICO violations]. Businesses lose and gain customers for many reasons, and it would require a complex assessment to establish what portion’ of the loss in value, if any, was caused by Defendants’ alleged actions that allegedly harmed [Plaintiff].”) (quoting *Anza*, 547 U.S. at 459).⁹

C. The FAC Fails To Plead A Viable Predicate Act Against Zuffa Or White.

In addition to wire fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1343, Hunt alleges four state law predicate acts to support his RICO claims: (a) taking property in circumstances not amounting to robbery (Nev. Rev. Stat. § 207.360(9)); (b) false pretenses (Nev. Rev. Stat. § 207.360(26)); (c) statutory fraud (Nev. Rev. Stat. § 207.360(33)); and (c) battery (Nev. Rev. Stat. § 207.360(4)). *See* FAC ¶¶ 154-157. Zuffa and White previously analyzed in their first Motion to Dismiss why these allegations failed to state a claim against them. *See* ECF No. 11 at 16:24 – 19:10; ECF No. 38 at 9:22 – 10:21.

Larceny, Statutory Fraud, and False Pretenses. In short, these three predicate acts require the victim to have suffered a loss of money or other property which, for reasons set forth above,

⁹ The lack of standing that compels dismissal of Hunt’s federal RICO claim likewise requires dismissal of his state-law RICO claim (Second Cause of Action (FAC ¶¶ 153-160)). *See Steele v. Hospital Corp. of America*, 36 F.3d 69, 71 (9th Cir. 1994). In *Steele*, the Ninth Circuit affirmed dismissal of Nevada state-law RICO claims given that (i) plaintiff had no standing to assert his federal RICO claims, and (ii) Nevada courts had interpreted Nevada’s RICO statute consistently with the federal statute. *See id.* (“The Nevada statute, like the federal statute, also limits standing to those ‘injured in business and property by reason of any violation’ of the state racketeering statute.”). Similarly, to the extent Hunt has asserted RICO-based conspiracy claims under both the federal and state statutes, those too should be dismissed as he has failed to allege a substantive RICO violation under either. *See Sanford v. MemberWorks, Inc.*, 625 F.3d 550, 559 (9th Cir. 2010) (plaintiffs “cannot claim that a conspiracy to violate RICO existed if they do not adequately plead a substantive violation of RICO”); *see also* Point I(C), *infra*.

Hunt cannot show. *See* Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 205.2175 – 205.2707 (defining larceny); Nev. Rev. Stat. § 205.377 (defining statutory fraud); Nev. Rev. Stat. § 205.380 (defining false pretenses). Additionally, the fraud and false pretenses claims must be plead with particularity. *See Hale v. Burkhardt*, 764 P.2d 866, 870 (Nev. 1988). While Hunt has added new allegations reflecting communications between him and White, those allegations nevertheless fail to state a claim for any species of fraud. *See* Point II(A), *infra*.

Battery. The predicate act of battery is necessarily directed at Lesnar as Hunt certainly cannot show that Zuffa or White committed a “willful and unlawful use of force or violence” upon him. *See* Nev. Rev. Stat. § 200.481(1)(a) (defining battery). Hunt has also added a new intentional tort claim for battery that is directed only at Lesnar. *See* FAC ¶¶ 209-213. Because Hunt has, however, asserted claims against Zuffa and White for aiding and abetting and conspiring to commit battery, they join in those portions of Lesnar’s Motion to Dismiss that seek to dismiss the underlying battery claim. *See* ECF No. 68 at 18-22.

Defendants would further note that Hunt appears to have pleaded the battery claim as a substitute for his dismissed negligence claim. The Court dismissed the negligence claim with prejudice because Hunt had expressly assumed and consented to the risks inherent in the dangerous combat sport of MMA when he agreed to the parties’ 2016 Promotional Agreement. *See* Hr’g Tr. at 46:3-13; *see also* ECF No. 11 at 22:20 – 24:4. Even where parties have not signed express contractual assumption of the risk and liability waiver provisions as Hunt has here, courts have consistently rejected attempts by participants in sporting or like events to pursue negligence and/or battery claims against fellow competitors and/or event organizers based on conduct that violates the rule of the game.

In *Avila v. Citrus Community College Dist.*, for instance, a community college baseball player sued his college, the opposing team’s college and others after he was intentionally struck in

1 the head with a “beanball” by the opposing team’s pitcher. 131 P.3d 383 (Cal. 2006). Even though
2 the California Supreme Court acknowledged that intentionally throwing at a batter violates the rules
3 of baseball and may subject the violator to internal sanctions prescribed by the sport, it determined
4 that the act was an inherent risk of baseball that should not be policed by tort law. *Id.* at 394. The
5 *Avila* court applied its reasoning to both negligence claims and a potential battery claim premised on
6 the same conduct:

7 The dissent suggests primary assumption of the risk should not extend to an
8 intentional tort such as battery and that [Plaintiff] should have been granted leave to
9 amend to allege a proper battery claim. Amendment would have been futile.
10 Absence of consent is an element of battery. One who enters into a sport, game or
11 contest may be taken to consent to physical contacts consistent with the understood
12 rules of the game. Thus, the boxer who steps into the ring consents to his
13 opponent’s jabs; the football player who steps onto the gridiron consents to his
14 opponent’s hard tackle; the hockey goalie who takes the ice consents to his
15 opponent’s slapshots; and, here, the baseball player who steps to the plate consents
16 to the possibility the opposing pitcher may throw near or at him. The complaint
17 establishes [Plaintiff] voluntarily participated in the baseball game; as such, his
18 consent would bar any battery claim as a matter of law.

19 *Id.* at 395 (internal citations and quotations omitted); *cf. Jaross v. Phillips*, 2011 WL 3471865, at
20 **8-9 (D. Nev. Aug. 9, 2011) (predicting that under doctrine of primary implied assumption of risk
21 “Nevada likely would endorse a policy of encouraging individuals to be able to engage in social
22 dancing without fear of being sued for every bump, jostle or collision on the dance floor, unless they
23 are somehow increasing the risk beyond what would be expected in ordinary social dancing.”)
24 (analyzing *Turner v. Mandalay Sports Entm’t, LLC*, 180 P.3d 1172 (Nev. 2008)).

25 While there is zero dispute that an MMA fighter’s consumption of prohibited substances
26 violates the rules of the sport, and is an act that Zuffa is absolutely intent on deterring and punishing
27 via the ADP and other measures, Hunt cannot credibly allege he was unaware of this potential risk
28 at the time he signed his current Promotional Agreement in April 2016. To the contrary, his entire
lawsuit is premised on the allegation that he had twice fought fighters who tested positive for

prohibited substances before he entered the Octagon against Lesnar at UFC 200. There can be no battery claim under these circumstances.

II. HUNT'S STATE LAW CLAIMS ALSO FAIL AS A MATTER OF LAW

A. Hunt's Common Law Fraud Claim (Third Cause Of Action) Fails To State A Cause Of Action.

While Hunt has tried to satisfy the requirement of pleading fraud with particularity under Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b) by alleging numerous (albeit highly selective) e-mail communications between him and White, his strategy actually backfires as the statements alleged establish that Hunt cannot plead a viable fraud claim. The elements of fraud are: (1) a false statement made by the defendant; (2) defendant's knowledge or belief that the representation is false; (3) defendant's intention to induce the plaintiff to act or refrain from acting in reliance upon the misrepresentation; and (4) damages to plaintiff resulting from the reliance. *See Bulbman, Inc. v. Nevada Bell*, 825 P.2d 588, 592 (Nev. 1992). The alleged false statement must be one of fact; estimates, opinions, and commendatory sales talk are not actionable in fraud. *Id.*

Hunt's first problem is that many of the alleged false statements upon which he relies to support his fraud claim were made by him, not White. *See* FAC ¶¶ 29(b), (c), and (e); 30; 34; 92; and 98. As such, these statements cannot satisfy the first element of fraud—a false representation made *by the defendant*. While Hunt alleges that his statements purportedly “express[ed] his reliance that Lesnar would not take banned substances,” *see* FAC ¶ 78, even if this were true, a plaintiff's reliance is a distinct element that must be based on a threshold false representation made by the defendant. Where a single element of the fraud claim is lacking, the claim fails. *See Bulbman*, 825 P.2d at 592. That is the case here.

Hunt's next problem is that many of the e-mail exchanges he relies upon occurred in the context of the parties' negotiations leading to the 2016 Promotional Agreement. *See* FAC ¶¶ 29-24.

1 While Hunt may have wanted a million dollars per fight, pay-per-view profit sharing and/or the
2 opportunity to compete in other combat sports promotions, the fact that he did not achieve those
3 terms in the final version of the 2016 Promotional Agreement does not constitute fraud. Far from it
4 as Nevada “law precludes assertions of fraud when the alleged misrepresentation is contradicted by
5 the parties’ bargained for terms.” *Road & Highway Builders v. Northern Nev. Rebar, Inc.*, 284 P.3d
6 377, 380-81 (Nev. 2012) (reversing judgment premised on fraudulent inducement claim where
7 alleged misrepresentations directly contradicted terms of the parties’ final contract); *Soffer v. Five*
8 *Mile Capital Partners, LLC*, 2013 WL 638832, at *9 (D. Nev. Feb. 19, 2013) (“fraudulent
9 inducement claim fails as a matter of law where it directly contradicts the terms of an express
10 written contract.”). This same principle disposes of Hunt’s related complaints that Zuffa exercised
11 its contractual rights to preclude Hunt’s use of UFC intellectual property on his website and
12 cameramen to film pre-bout events related to UFC 200. *See* FAC ¶¶ 34; 92.

14 Hunt’s final problem is that the few statements alleged in the FAC that were made by White
15 in connection with UFC 200 are simply not actionable. White’s statements to Hunt that he should
16 “stay in shape” and keep his potential involvement in UFC 200 quiet until further notice, *see* FAC
17 ¶¶ 57, 61-64, are not misrepresentations of anything. Nor do they qualify as “wrongfully delaying”
18 the announcement of the Hunt-Lesnar bout, whatever that means, as Zuffa has the absolute
19 contractual right to control the timing of events and the announcements related thereto. *See* App’x,
20 Ex. A §§ 1, 2.1-2.4, and 3.3-3.4.

22 The other statements Hunt relies upon consist primarily of White telling Hunt that USADA is
23 “all over” Lesnar and is “testing the s—t outta him.” *See* FAC ¶¶ 72, 78(b), (g) and (i). But these
24 are non-quantifiable statements that are not amenable to verification or falsification as there is no
25 way to prove what being “all over” someone means from a testing standpoint or how much testing
26 qualifies as “testing the s—t” out of someone. None of White’s statements were a guarantee that
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Lesnar would not test positive for a prohibited substance. The statements are simply White's subjective opinions about the amount of drug testing that Lesnar would undergo by USADA. They are not actionable misrepresentations of fact sufficient to support a fraud claim. *See Bulbman*, 825 P.2d at 592 ("estimates and opinions based on past experience with the system" or "representations as to the reliability and performance of the system" are not actionable in fraud.). The fraud claim should be dismissed for all of these reasons.¹⁰

B. Hunt's Breach Of Contract And Unjust Enrichment Claims Should Be Dismissed Again.

Hunt once more asserts conflicting claims for breach of contract and unjust enrichment. Neither states a claim.

1. Breach of Contract (Fifth Cause of Action)

The elements of a breach of contract claim are: (1) a valid contract, (2) that the plaintiff performed or was excused from performance, (3) the defendant failed to perform, and (4) the plaintiff suffered economic damage as a result of the defendant's breach. *See Story-McPherson v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, 2012 WL 2000693, at *4 (D. Nev. June 5, 2012) (citing *Bernard v. Rockhill Dev. Co.*, 734 P.2d 1238, 1240 (Nev. 1987)). Hunt now alleges that Zuffa breached the

¹⁰ "Whether a defendant's statement is puffery or a representation of fact is a question of law that may properly be decided on a motion to dismiss." *Cheatham v. ADT Corporation*, 161 F. Supp. 3d 815, 827 (D. Ariz. 2016) (citing *Cook, Perkiss & Liehe, Inc. v. N. Cal. Collection Serv. Inc.*, 911 F.2d 242, 245 (9th Cir. 1990)). While perhaps not amenable to verification or falsification as to quantity, White's statements are certainly consistent with the undisputed fact that Lesnar was being drug tested by USADA in connection with UFC 200. Even the allegations of the FAC acknowledge this fact. *See, e.g.*, FAC ¶¶ 76, 89, 95. Defendants likewise maintain that Hunt cannot show he suffered any damages attributable to his alleged reliance on White's statements. There are two types of damages available in a fraud action. First, "a defrauded party may be able to recover the 'benefit of the bargain,' that is the value of what he would have received had the representation been true, less what he actually received." *Collins v. Burns*, 741 P.2d 819, 822 (1987). The second measure of damages available is "out-of-pocket" loss, "that is the difference between what [the defrauded party] gave and what he actually received." *Id.* at 822. Hunt has shown neither.

Promotional and Bout Agreements by failing to comply with the rules and regulations of the NSAC. *See* FAC ¶¶ 180-182.

While the subject agreements admittedly contain provisions to the effect that the parties will be bound by the rules of the NSAC, it is questionable whether an alleged violation of said rules can give rise to a private cause of action for damages. Even if a private cause of action is available, Hunt has not shown and cannot show any damages attributable to a breach of contract based on an alleged violation of the NSAC rules. That is because Hunt's compensation under the Promotional Agreement and Bout Agreement was not impacted by any of the purported rules violations set forth in the FAC. *See* FAC ¶¶ 182(a)-(d) (citing rules pertaining to conducting honest bouts, to violating Nevada laws, to providing false information to the NSAC, and to not knowingly dealing with persons who are detrimental to the interests of unarmed combat).

Simply put, Hunt was owed a specified amount of money for competing against Lesnar as part of UFC 200—win, lose, draw, or no contest—and he admits he was paid that amount. *See* FAC ¶ 93; *see also* App'x, Ex. A § 6.1(A)(i)(a); Williams Decl., Ex. 1 at Sched. A. Hunt and Zuffa, moreover, continue to perform their respective obligations under the Promotional Agreement. The undisputed, judicially noticeable facts establish that Hunt has fought twice since UFC 200—once on March 4, 2017 and again on June 10, 2017—for which he was paid more money in each fight than the \$700,000 purse he earned for UFC 200. *See* Williams Decl., Exs. 10-11; RJN at 6. Without any damages, there can be no breach of contract.

2. Unjust Enrichment (Seventh Cause of Action)

Unjust enrichment occurs whenever “a person has and retains a benefit which in equity and good conscience *belongs to another*.” *Mainor v. Nault*, 101 P.3d 308, 317 (Nev. 2004) (emphasis added). A plaintiff cannot, however, “make a claim for unjust enrichment with respect to actions that are controlled by a contract to which Plaintiff is a party.” *Thomas v.*

1 *Wachovia Mortgage, FSB*, 2011 WL 3159169, *6 (D. Nev. July 25, 2011). The Court dismissed
2 this claim previously because there were no facts from which it could “infer that any of these
3 defendants has retained money or other benefits *that rightly belong to Hunt*.” Hr’g Tr. 47:14-25
4 (emphasis added). The allegations in the FAC likewise fail to support such an inference.

5 Hunt now claims he provided services that far exceeded the scope of the Promotional and
6 Bout Agreements because he was never compensated for fighting an opponent taking banned
7 substances. *See* FAC ¶¶ 197-200. Invoking a kitchen sink of equitable theories that includes
8 unjust enrichment, quantum meruit, restitution and disgorgement, Hunt continues to ask the
9 Court to award him Lesnar’s fight purse, Lesnar’s pay-per-view proceeds, Zuffa’s UFC 200
10 profits, and all of Defendants’ other “ill-gotten gains.” *Id.* ¶¶ 203-208 (emphasis added).

12 The new allegations contained in the FAC confirm that Hunt is seeking compensation for
13 services controlled by the parties’ contracts, namely his participation against Lesnar in UFC 200.
14 The Promotional Agreement and the Bout Agreement expressly state that, other than his
15 Fighter’s Purse, Hunt is not entitled to any other form of compensation for participating in a
16 bout. *See* App’x, Ex. A § 6.5; Williams Decl., Ex. 1 § 3(b). Hunt should not be permitted to use
17 equitable principles to circumvent the provisions of his written agreements with Zuffa. *See*
18 *LeasePartners Corp. v. Brooks Trust*, 942 P.2d 182, 187 (Nev. 1997) (stating “[a]n action based
19 on a theory of unjust enrichment is not available when there is an express, written contract,
20 because no agreement can be implied when there is an express agreement.”).

22 Even if the Court is not yet inclined to dismiss Hunt’s unjust enrichment claim on the
23 foregoing basis, Hunt has nonetheless failed to plead a viable theory supporting his contention
24 that Lesnar’s purse, Zuffa’s profits from UFC 200, etc. “belong to him.” *See Mainor, supra*.
25 Indeed, Hunt’s overreach in this regard knows no bounds as he asks the Court to transfer these
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categories of funds from Defendants to Hunt “*regardless of Hunt’s entitlement thereto.*” See FAC ¶ 208 (emphasis added). Hunt, in other words, does not seek equity—he seeks a windfall.

C. Hunt’s Aiding And Abetting And Conspiracy Claims (Fourth, Ninth And Tenth Causes of Action).

Rather than eliminate (or narrow) his dubious tort theories, Hunt has expanded on them in the FAC by adding 5 new claims for fraud, aiding and abetting fraud, battery, aiding and abetting battery, and civil conspiracy to commit fraud and battery. See FAC ¶¶ 167-176; 214-218; and 219-223. A conspiracy claim, however, is not an independent cause of action as it must be premised on an underlying intentional tort. See *Graham v. City of North Las Vegas*, 2015 WL 13237298, at *8 (D. Nev. Nov. 20, 2015). Where the underlying tort claim fails so, too, does the conspiracy claim. *Id.* The same principle applies to aiding and abetting claims. See *Martin v. Bank of America*, 2016 WL 2731670, at **3-4 (D. Nev. May 9, 2016) (dismissing civil conspiracy and aiding and abetting claims premised on failed breach of duty claim). Because Hunt’s underlying claims for fraud and battery fail, his aiding and abetting and conspiracy claims must likewise be dismissed.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Defendants Zuffa and White respectfully submit that Hunt’s First Amended Complaint should be dismissed as to all causes of action but for his claim for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. The dismissal, moreover, should be with prejudice and without further leave for Hunt to amend his incurably groundless claims.

DATED this 26th day of June, 2017.

CAMPBELL & WILLIAMS

By /s/ J. Colby Williams
DONALD J. CAMPBELL, ESQ. (#1216)
J. COLBY WILLIAMS, ESQ. (#5549)

*Attorneys for Defendants
Zuffa, LLC and Dana White*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that service of the foregoing **Defendants Zuffa, LLC's and Dana White's Motion to Dismiss First Amended Complaint Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6)** was served on the 26th day of June, 2017 via the Court's CM/ECF electronic filing system addressed to all parties on the e-service list.

/s/ J. Colby Williams
An employee of Campbell & Williams

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Declaration of J. Colby Williams

Exhibit 1 – Bout Agreement for UFC 200 dated June 6, 2016

Exhibit 2 – Promotional and Ancillary Rights Agreement dated August 8, 2014

Exhibit 3 – Letter of Agreement dated August 8, 2014

Exhibit 4 – Bout Agreement dated August 11, 2014 (Hunt-Nelson)

Exhibit 5 – Bout Agreement dated October 23, 2014 (Hunt-Werdum)

Exhibit 6 – Bout Agreement dated February 2, 2015 (Hunt-Miocic)

Exhibit 7 – Bout Agreement dated October 5, 2015 (Hunt-Silva)

Exhibit 8 – Bout Agreement dated January 7, 2016 (Hunt-Mir)

Exhibit 9 – National Library of New Zealand Catalogue – *Born to Fight*

Exhibit 10 – Bout Agreement dated January 1, 2017 (Hunt-Overeem)

Exhibit 11 – Bout Agreement dated March 11, 2017 (Hunt-Lewis)